

EDITORIALS

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

THE beautiful, genial Spring weather having come, farmers and other tillers of the soil are getting ready to push on energetically the work of the season. The Spring is late. March has gone without opportunity for stirring the soil, or sowing and planting therein, and we shall soon be in the middle of April, perhaps before much of the pressing work of the season has been done. The time is now precious, and should be made the most of in planting trees and shrubs and particularly in sowing early grain and seeds, that they may have the full benefit of the moisture in the soil and of any rains that may yet fall ere the summer drouth sets in.

Those who have not obtained such farming machines and implements as they may need to do their Spring work with, should lose no time in securing them—plows, harrows, drills, rollers, cultivators, as well as spades, shovels, hoes and rakes, and anything else they need. Where these can be obtained can be discovered by consulting our advertising columns. We hear farmers stating that the Thomas patent smoothing harrow and broadcast cultivator is a really good thing, and worth purchasing by every farmer for his own use. The following is a report, upon this harrow, by a committee of the American Institute Farmers' Club, New York—

"The peculiarities of the Thomas Harrow consist, first, in the size of the teeth, and second, in their number and slope. They are small, about a half inch in diameter, and made of steel. They are very numerous, and the holes for them are bored so they have a backward slope of about 45 degrees. When put to work on an upturned sod, these teeth do not tear or upset, but riding on the surface they work it fine by a downward cutting stroke. As the tooth is round, it will not tear up or cut small plants as wheat, corn and potatoes, if they are on a level or a little below the general level of the field. We have found it effective as a pulverizer of the surface and it can be used to kill weeds and stir the ground around the young crops, yet not materially tear or uproot them, and for this peculiar service it surpasses any other tool with which we are acquainted. In potato culture it is really excellent, and saves half the usual expense; it prepares an admirable seed-bed for young plants, it is a very effective leveler and pulverizer, and in seeding down land for meadows it leaves it more level, uniform and smooth than any tool in general use. In short, we confidently recommend the Thomas Harrow as simple, rational, effective, and satisfactory to the tiller of the soil."

Thin, slanting teeth that never clog, thorough pulverization and regular compaction of the soil, and lightness of draft are great recommendations of the Thomas harrow. Farmers should see this harrow and learn if it sustains its reputation, as well as procure every other farm implement that is superior in effectiveness and is needed by them.

ST. LOUIS SOFTENING DOWN.

AFTER much newspaper, legislative, and other discussion, it appears that the licensing of the "social evil" in St. Louis is to be abolished.

The Washington Capital says—

"St. Louis, March 28.—The social evil question, which has excited great interest in this city during the past winter, and has been the subject of much contention in the legislature, has been finally settled. At a night session of the house last night a bill repealing the regulating clause of the city charter was passed, and then the bill which passed the Senate Tuesday, which retains the present hospital and reformatory, and prevents the riding of bawdy houses, was adopted by a large majority."

The Cleveland Plain Dealer says—

The State Senate of Missouri has passed another bill for the regulation of the "social evil" in St. Louis. It provides that the present social evil hospital shall be maintained by the city as a free hospital for prostitutes afflicted with venereal diseases; also that the House of Industry, being built, shall be maintained by the city as a reformatory for prostitutes. All physicians treating any person having the reputation of being a prostitute, or who is suspected of so being, for venereal diseases, are required to report the case at once to the Board of Police Commissioners, the Vice President of which shall, at the discretion of the board, issue his warrant for the confinement of such person in such hospital for treatment. Any police officer visiting any house of ill-fame, except in the discharge of his duty as officer of the law, shall be liable to a fine of \$50 to \$500; and any police officer receiving any gift or consideration of any kind from any keeper or inmate of a bawdy house, shall be subject to the same fine. The bill also prevents the raiding of bawdy houses, and prohibits the arrest of keepers or inmates except upon the affidavit of some reliable person. This bill repeals all acts, special or general, not consistent with its provisions."

From the above it seems that the Missouri State Legislature has withdrawn from St. Louis municipality the power to "regulate," that is, to "license," prostitution, retaining, however, the hospital and reformatory connected with the late municipal "regulation" ordinance.

The word "person" in a sort of conventional, *sub rosa*, technical sense, is held to signify a young woman, but in the ordinary acceptance of the word it means a human being of either sex. Therefore, if such is the word in this Missouri law, in the clause pertaining to the disease named, what will any unfortunate sick, gentleman say about it, should the Vice President of the Board of Police Commissioners, "at the discretion of the Board, issue his warrant for the confinement of such person in such hospital for treatment?" In that case, justice would be satisfied, for in such a matter there ought to be no invidious distinction against the weaker sex. The males ought not to be neglected. They are entitled to be taken as good care of as the women hospitably.

REALLY FUNNY.

THE Pioche Record says—

"Some of the Mormon residents of Salt Lake asked Chief Justice McKean to hold County Court and he tells them that he will hold a District Court. It is really funny how sedulously the Territorial and Federal authorities try 'how not to do it.' The whole bunch of them should be sent to the right about."

Very funny indeed. But "the whole bunch of them" are not trying "how not to do it." If four or five of the present Federal authorities were supplanted by as many of that kind of officials who simply endeavor to do their official duty according to the spirit and intent of the law and the constitution, there would be no difficulty. The sooner these four or five are "sent to the right about," and their stations supplied by better men, the better for everybody concerned. This remedy, however, seems to be the last thing thought of, if thought of at all, by those who have the remedial power in their hands. Hence the see-saw situation.

DRESS REFORM.

A NUMBER of San Francisco ladies have inaugurated a movement, with the object of making an earnest effort to effect a reform in the existing style of women's fashionable dress. To-day a mass meeting was to be held in that city, to discuss the subject and to present plans and suggestions, respecting a new style of apparel for the gentler sex. The design is put forth of organizing a society, to discuss, and deliberate and decide upon, a new fashion of dress for women, which fashion the members shall be pledged to wear on and after July 4th next.

That there is room for improvement in the dresses of women, especially in what are termed "fashionable" dresses, few if any will deny. In indoor dresses the bare arm and bare bosom "full dress" fashion ought to be at once and for ever discarded. The place for such "full dress," or more properly undress, is the lavatory, not the parlor, the drawing-room, the ball-room, nor the theatre. Certainly the human form divine is beautiful to see, but it is a kind of beauty designed for neither public nor social exhibition. In modern "society," the servant girl or "help" is frequently the only individual of all the females present whose dress is either becoming or modest. There is no refinement, no delicacy, no modesty, in a woman exposing her arms, shoulders, and bosom to acquaintances or strangers, and certainly her relatives do not desire such exposure.

As to women's dress generally, they will never have it too beautiful, too elegant, too neat, too tidy, in cut or make-up, nor too clean and sweet, nor too harmonious and attractive in color. But with very great advantage and propriety the superabundance of tucks and frills and furbelows and other multiplied elaboration might be dispensed with, and the beauty and elegance of simplicity substituted therefor. Superabundance of ornamentation is a load, a detriment, an objection, betraying studious design and painful effort for a show.

In the matter of long, dragging dresses, a reform is greatly needed. It spoils any dress to drag it upon the ground. That women, fine ladies, the most delicate half of the human race, should voluntarily consent to and obstinately persist in becoming street scavengers, and in sweeping up, with their fashionable and costly dresses, all manner of filth, all manner of human and animal excretion, from the streets and sidewalks, is one of those extraordinary paradoxes, those inscrutable mysteries which constitute "woman an enigma."

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, APRIL 7.

An Old Citizen Gone.—It will be seen by an obituary notice, in another column, that Brother James A. Staples, an old and respected citizen, departed this life this morning.

Cases.—When his honor Judge McKean commenced calling the law cases, in the District Court, yesterday morning, he stated that there were one hundred and twenty-seven on the calendar to be disposed of.

Errata.—By an error in proof reading, in speaking of the case of O. F. Strickland vs. the Flagstaff Mining Co., it was stated in yesterday's NEWS that certain papers in the case were not accompanied by a "name," when it should have been a "venue."

Also in the paragraph relating to the case of C. Youman vs. Salt Lake City, where "\$100" is spoken of as a yearly liquor license, it should have been "\$1000."

Beauties.—Yesterday quite a crowd of turf men gathered to admire two black stud horses on East Temple Street, which reached here from Ogden the same day. They belong to Mr. Ray, of Missouri, who accompanied them. The horses are half-brothers, by the same dam. "Tennessee Traveler" is four years old and weighs fifteen hundred and twenty-five pounds. "Kentucky Whiff" is three years old and is eleven hundred and seventy pounds. They were pronounced "perfect beauties" by horsemen who had the pleasure of seeing them. Indeed their symmetrically handsome figures cannot fail to elicit admiration from the veriest novice in horsemanship. They are putting up at Jackson & Randall's livery stables.

Fearful Accident.—We have received intelligence by Deseret Telegraph Line that a boy named Weston, or Webster, was run over to-day, at Ogden, by a C. P. locomotive and so terribly mutilated that he cannot live. Here is a portion of one dispatch:

"An eye witness to the accident says the engine was switching with ten cars, and going at a speed of about three miles an hour. The boy was on front of the engine. The engineer came around near the front with a pail of water and the

boy, supposing he was going to throw it on him, jumped and fell. The ash pan caught him near the back of the neck, and turned him about so that the engine passed over one leg near the thigh, and both below the knees, severing them almost entirely from his body, and compressing the abdomen so badly that there is not any one who has seen him thinks he can recover."

Severe Accident.—Yesterday evening William Calder, about thirteen years of age, son of Mr. William Calder, Sen., met with a very severe accident on the 20th Ward bench, a short distance north of the city wall. He had mounted a horse belonging to Mr. Sloan and gone out for a ride. The animal threw him and he fell head foremost and struck upon a rock. The skull was crushed in near the temple, inflicting a very severe injury. He was found lying upon the ground, in a condition of insensibility, by a man who carried him to his house. As soon as it was discovered who he was, he was conveyed to the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Calder, with whom he has been living for some time. He is being attended by Dr. J. M. Benedict, whose assistance was immediately called for, and it is to be hoped that, with the care and attention which he will receive, he will recover.

Wallsburgh.—Wm. E. Nuttall writes from Wallsburgh, Wasatch Co., April 1, as follows—

"We have spent the winter very pleasantly, and have been blessed with health as a general thing. The people, with few exceptions, have been energetic and alive in their duties as Saints. We have had good day and Sabbath schools all winter, under the able management of Bro. R. Camp in the day school, and Bro. Jos. K. Rogers in the Sabbath school, also a Progressive Association, which has been quite an item in our winter's amusement, as well as instruction. Altogether we are doing well as a small branch. Several nice frame buildings have been put up the last season, several more are in contemplation, and some are still in course of erection. The cattle have come out of the winter in good condition. Altogether we are a blessed people here, having a beautiful and fertile little valley, and it will not be long before we have quite a beautiful little city. Under the able management of our enterprising and energetic presiding officer, Bishop Abram Hatch, and those associated with him, Wasatch County will not be behind."

Third District Court.—The Third District Court opened at 10 o'clock this morning; J. B. McKean, C. J., presiding.

Matthew F. Beel was admitted to citizenship, by naturalization.

Henry Hudson was admitted to the bar.

In the following cases judgment was rendered, by default—H. W. Lawrence vs. H. E. Bowring; H. W. Lawrence vs. Archibald Livingstone; H. W. Lawrence vs. J. T. Packer; H. W. Lawrence vs. E. K. Hanks; H. W. Lawrence vs. John Bourne.

Sarah Ann Cook vs. B. Young, Sen. Motion to quash execution overruled. Proceedings of execution stayed till the 9th.

Margaret Sloan vs. Daniel Davidson. Demurrer withdrawn. Ten days given to answer.

Peter Stewart vs. D. H. Wells. Demurrer withdrawn. Ten days given to answer.

Julius Levy vs. Abraham Levy. Motion for judgment and demurrer overruled. Defendant allowed five days to answer by paying \$5, cost of filing affidavit of merits.

Henry Thomas vs. U. P. R.R. Co. Demurrer to complaint.

Jonathan C. Lawrence vs. Charles M. McCarthy. Demurrer withdrawn. Demurrer to file answer tomorrow.

Sandwich Islands.—We have been permitted to peruse a letter from Elder R. G. Lambert, now on a mission to the Sandwich Islands, from which we learn that he, in company with Elder West, is traveling and preaching among the natives, and is making progress in acquiring a knowledge of the native language.

He gives a very interesting account of the election of the successor to the lately deceased King. The friends of ex-Queen Emma attacked four commissioners when they were in a carriage on their way to carry the news of her defeat to Kalakaua, pulled them out

of the vehicle, beat them unmercifully, broke the carriage to pieces and took the spokes and other pieces as weapons. The mob then attacked the legislative hall, battered in the door and made a flank movement on the members of the legislature. Heads were split open, arms broken, and blood flowed freely. The native soldiers and police joined with the mobocrats, excepting six cavalry men, who alone, among all the military, had the courage to attempt to quell the row.

The foreigners, American and English, had to be sent for from the men-of-war vessels in the harbor, before quiet and order could be restored. The Americans appeared on the ground first, and soon afterwards the English. When the natives saw the latter they cheered lustily and seemed very jubilant, because they thought the English had stepped in to squelch the Americans and aid them. They were soon undeceived, however, and were made to disperse.

No one was killed but many were severely injured and the walls and furniture of the Legislative Hall were bespattered with blood. No fire-arms were used. But for the interference of the foreigners it is thought that many whites would have been murdered, as the natives are much exercised over the manner in which they are treated by them.

The Murder of Julius Bornstein.—We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter from a gentleman in Corinne to a citizen of Salt Lake, dated April 6th—

"I have just been to the residence of Julius Bornstein, Esq., who was cruelly murdered and shockingly mutilated last night. The old gentleman went from his saloon to his residence at about a quarter past ten o'clock, and it appears beyond doubt that the murderer must have been acquainted with his circumstances, and had secreted himself in the bed-chamber, awaiting his victim's arrival. When Mr. Bornstein opened the chamber door the assassin must have struck him with an axe, which implement was found on the premises, completely covered with blood.

"It is evident, from the blood-stained appearance of everything in the house, that Mr. B. had struggled manfully with his murderer. From marks on the doors it would appear that he must have made several attempts to get out and had been met by the murderer or murderers and repeatedly wounded on the head and face with some sharp instrument, perhaps a hatchet or large knife. I believe there are eight distinct cuts or gashes in his head and face, and, as he lies thus mutilated, he presents the most shocking spectacle my eyes ever beheld. Humanity stands aghast at such cold-blooded butchery. Cold-blooded it must have been indeed, for Julius Bornstein was not known to have a single enemy in Corinne. The cowardly assassin must have murdered him for a few dollars and a gold watch which were on his person.

"There is no clue, as yet, to the murderer, but the inhabitants of Corinne are doing all that men can do under the circumstances to find one.

"Mrs. Bornstein is at present on a visit to San Francisco, and only a few days ago had sent to the old gentleman to forward her means to defray her expenses to Corinne, which he did, and it is therefore probable that the assassin did not get as much as he may have anticipated. The people here have made up a purse of \$500 to be held as a reward for the arrest of the murderer."

Correspondence.

The Oldest Man in France.

SALT LAKE CITY,

April 6th, 1874.

Editor Deseret News:

Baron de Waldeck is now 103 years old. He is living with his wife in a poorly furnished room in Paris, where he is frequently visited by a few friends from the artistic literary circles of the capital. This good old patriarch is one of the greatest biological curiosities of the French capital.

The Parisians are not aware that one of their best fellow-citizens was an eye witness of the execution of Louis the Sixteenth, the great French revolution, the rise and fall of Bonaparte and the first em-